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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/788,429	02/27/2004	Sun-Dong Lee	0001580/2242USU	6998

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EXAMINER
CASCA, FRED A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

DATE MAILED: 05/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/788,429	LEE, SUN-DONG
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Fred A. Casca	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 March 2006</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-14 and 18-24* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-14 and 18-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed.   To aid in

correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application

should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

2.   This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on March 3, 2006. Claims 1-2,

4-14, and 18-24 are still pending in the present application. **This Action is made FINAL.**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 8-14, 18-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Nguyen (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0111167 A1), in view of Troen-Krasnow et al (U.S. Patent

No. 6,493,431 B1).

        Referring to claim 1, Nguyen discloses an incoming message alarming system (abstract),

comprising a wireless communication system for receiving an incoming message from a calling

mobile communication terminal and transmitting base alarm information (paragraphs 7, "calling

party", "MS", "HLR"), and

a messenger service system for receiving the base alarm information from the wireless

communication system and <u>sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of</u>

<u>the incoming message</u> (paragraph 7-8, "message center", the MC then sends a Short Message

Service (SMS)", "notification", "SMS", "Data Waiting Indicator", note that a messenger service

is inherent since SMS call notifications are sent, paragraphs).

Nguyen does not specifically disclose <u>sending incoming message alarming information</u>

<u>indicating arrival of the incoming message</u> **to a personal computer on which a messenger**

service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is

practiced.

In the same field of endeavor, Troen-Krasnow discloses <u>sending incoming message</u>

<u>alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message to a personal computer on</u>

<u>which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile</u>

<u>communication terminal is practiced</u> (abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5,

lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50, "server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling

party's telephone number", "The notification message from the message server 180 may be an

electronic mail (email) message transmitted to the called party's personal computer over a

computer network", "a LAN, a WAN . . . to which the computer 410 has access", "called party

may log onto the message server 180 via network 400 to retrieve the message").

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention

to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and

consequently providing <u>sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the</u>

<u>incoming message to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged</u>

by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practiced for the system of

Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve

notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience

to the user.

Referring to claim 2, the combination of Nguyen and Troen-Krasnow disclose the

incoming message alarming system of claim 1, and further disclose the wireless communication

system comprises a base station for receiving the incoming message from the calling mobile

communication terminal, a mobile switching center for receiving the incoming message from the

base station and transmitting the base alarm information to the messenger service system, and a

home location register for storing location information of the called subscriber, subscriber

information on whether or not the called subscriber is an incoming message alarming service

subscriber, and flag information indicating an activation state of the incoming message alarming

service (Nguyen, figure 1-2, and paragraphs 8-10, and 21-27, 31 and 33, "BS-1", "BS-2", "MSC-

1", "MSC-2", "HLR", note that the subscriber is informed of the messages, hence a flag is

inherently indicating the activation state of the incoming call, "notification", "SMS", "Data

Waiting Indicator"). "HLR", note that the HLR inherently comprises the database where the

database has IP information about the subscribers in its domain).

Referring to claim 23, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the incoming

message alarming system of claim 1, and further disclose the messenger service system

comprises a messenger information database for storing an IP address and a messenger ID of the

called subscriber (Troen-Krasnow, Figures 1-5, col. 4, lines 29-41, col. 5,line 1-65, col. 6, lines

1-47, "the message server 180 receives the telephone call and reads the original called number,

such as he Dialed Number Identification Service .. to identify the called party (step 315), "the

message server 180 sends a notification to the called party . . . to the called party's personal

computer", "network 400 may include an Internet", note the called party is identified according

the number that was dialed, thus a messenger information database exists and stores the a

messenger ID of the called party. Further, a message notification is sent to the called party's

personal computer and through the Internet, hence it is inherent that IP address of the called

party is found and used so that the notification message is sent to the called party's computer.

Hence, it is inherent that messenger information database exists for storing IP address and a

messenger ID of the called subscriber); and a messenger server for receiving the base alarm

information from the wireless communication system and sending the incoming message

alarming information to the personal computer according to the IP address (Troen-Krasnow,

Figures 1-5, col. 4, lines 29-41, col. 5,line 1-65, col. 6, lines 1-47, note that a message

notification is sent to the called party's personal computer and through the Internet, hence it is

inherent a messenger server exits for receiving the base alarm information from the wireless

communication system and sending the incoming message alarming information to the personal

computer according to the IP address).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention

to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and

consequently providing the messenger service system to comprise a messenger information

database for storing an IP address and a messenger ID of the called subscriber and a messenger

server for receiving the base alarm information from the wireless communication system and

sending the incoming message alarming information to the personal computer according to the

IP address for the system of Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of identifying the called

party accurately through the Internet and sending notification via user's computer, and allowing

the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal

computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring to claim 4, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the incoming

message alarming system of claim 23, and further disclose the messenger server asks the called

subscriber whether to use the incoming message service and stores resultant information or

whether to use the incoming message service ("as use information") the messenger information

database (Nguyen, figures 1-2, and paragraphs 8-10, and 21-23).

Referring to claim 6, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the incoming

message alarming system of claim 5, and further disclose the messenger server transmits the

incoming message alarming information to the called subscriber, with reference to the flag

information, when the incoming message alarming service has been activated (Nguyen, figures

1-2, and paragraphs 8-10, and 21-23)

Referring to claim 8, Nguyen discloses a wireless communication system (abstract),

comprising base station for receiving an incoming message from a calling mobile

communication terminal (Figure 1-2, and paragraphs 16-19, 21, and 23, "BS-2, "calling MS",

"BS-1"); and a mobile switching center for receiving the incoming message from the base station

(Figure 1-2, and paragraphs 16-19, 21, and 23, "MSC-2", "MSC-2") and transmitting base alarm information to a messenger service system, <u>wherein the messenger service system receives the base alarm information, and then sends incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message</u> (paragraph 7-10, "message center", "the MC then sends a Short Message Service (SMS)", "notification", "SMS", "Data Waiting Indicator", note that an SMS is inherently sent through a messenger service system).

Nguyen does not specifically disclose <u>the messenger service system</u> sends <u>incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message</u> **to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practiced.**

In the same field of endeavor, Troen-Krasnow discloses <u>sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practiced</u> (abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50, "server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party's telephone number", "The notification message from the message server 180 may be an electronic mail (email) message transmitted to the called party's personal computer over a computer network", "a LAN, a WAN . . . to which the computer 410 has access", "called party may log onto the message server 180 via network 400 to retrieve the message").

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and consequently providing <u>sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the</u>

incoming message to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practiced for the system of Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring to claim 9, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow discloses the wireless communication system of claim 8 and further disclose base alarm information is at least one of identifications of a calling mobile communication terminal sending the incoming message and the called mobile communication terminal, if the incoming message is a call, and is at least one of identifications of a calling mobile communication terminal and the called mobile communication terminal, and the content of a short message, the incoming message is the short message (Troen_Krasnow, abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 6, lines 22-50, "server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party's telephone number").

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow into that of Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to make the decision of responding to the incoming call based on the identification of the calling party, and consequently preventing unwanted calls.

Referring to claim 10, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the wireless communication system of claim 8, and further disclose the mobile switching center temporarily

stores the base alarm information when the base alarm information is not able to be transmitted

to the messenger service system (figures 1-2, and paragraphs 21-23).

　　　　Referring to claim 11, Nguyen discloses a messenger service system (abstract, and

paragraph 10), comprising a messenger information database for storing an IP address and a

messenger ID of a called party (paragraphs 7-10, and 19, 23, "message center", "the MC then

sends a Short Message Service (SMS)", "notification", "SMS", "Data Waiting Indicator", note

the called subscriber is notified via SMS, and SMS uses the IP (Internet Protocol) addresses in

order to get to the designated address), a messenger server for sending incoming message

alarming information (paragraph 7-10, "message center", "the MC then sends a Short Message

Service (SMS)", "notification", "SMS", "Data Waiting Indicator", note that an SMS is

inherently sent through a messenger service system); wherein the incoming message alarming

information indicates arrival of an incoming message transmitted from a wireless communication

system, and wherein the wireless communication system comprises a base station for receiving

the incoming message from a calling mobile communication terminal; and

　　　　a mobile switching center for receiving the incoming message from the base station and

transmitting the base alarm information to the messenger service system (Figures 1-4, and

paragraph 7-10 "message center", the MC then sends a Short Message Service (SMS)",

"notification", "SMS", "Data Waiting Indicator", note that a messenger service is inherent since

SMS call notifications are sent, "HLR", "MSC-1", "MSC-2", note that the HLR is a database

and it serves as the messenger information database where it has the ID of the called subscribers

of its network).

Nguyen does not specifically disclose <u>sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message</u> **to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber is on practing according to the IP address.**

In the same field of endeavor, Troen-Krasnow discloses <u>sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message</u> **to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber is on practing according to the IP address** (abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50, "server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party's telephone number", "The notification message from the message server 180 may be an electronic mail (email) message transmitted to the called party's personal computer over a computer network", "a LAN, a WAN . . . to which the computer 410 has access", "called party may log onto the message server 180 via network 400 to retrieve the message").

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and consequently providing <u>sending incoming message alarming information indicating arrival of the incoming message</u> **to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber is on practing according to the IP address** for the system of Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring claim 12, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the messenger service system of claim 11, and further disclose the messenger server sends the incoming

message alarming information through internet to the personal computer (Troen-Krasnow, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring to claim 13, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow discloses the messenger service system of claim 11, and further disclose the messenger server temporarily stores the incoming message alarming information when the incoming message alarming information is not able to be sent to the called subscriber (Nguyen, paragraphs 7-10, and 21-23).

Referring to claim 14, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow discloses the messenger service system of claim 11, and further disclose the incoming message alarming information is at least one of an identification of a calling mobile communication terminal sending the incoming message and information indicating the incoming message's arrival, if the incoming message is a call, and is at least one of an identification of the calling mobile communication terminal and the content of a short message, the incoming message is the short message (Troen-Krasnow, abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 6, lines 22-50, "server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party's telephone number").

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow into that of

Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to make the decision of

responding to the incoming call based on the identification of the calling party, and consequently

preventing unwanted calls.

Referring to claim 18, Nguyen discloses a method for alarming an incoming message of a

mobile communication terminal (abstract), comprising transmitting base alarm information

including an identification of a called mobile communication terminal by a wireless

communication system (figures 1-4, paragraph 7-10, "message center", "the MC then sends a

Short Message Service (SMS)", "notification", "SMS", note that the called party is alarmed,

hence identifying the information of a called mobile is included so that the notification is

transmitted); receiving the base alarm information and searching an IP address corresponding to

the identification of the called mobile communication terminal by a messenger service system

(paragraph 7-10, 0016, and 0023, "HLR", "notification", note the called subscriber is notified,

hence it is inherent that the base alarm is received and the IP address of the called mobile is

searched and found so that the notification is transmitted); and alarming arrival of the incoming

message (paragraph 7-10, 0016, and 0023, "HLR", "notification", note that the alarm

(notification) was sent, inherently though the messenger server (HLR), and inherently by using

the searched and found IP address).

Nguyen does not specifically disclose alarming arrival or the incoming message to a **to a**

personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of

a called mobile communication terminal is practicing, by the messenger service system.

In the same field of endeavor, Troen-Krasnow discloses alarming arrival or the incoming

message to a **to a personal computer on which a messenger service program being logged**

by a subscriber of a called mobile communication terminal is practicing, by the messenger

service system (abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col. 2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines

1-50, "server 180 then identifies the calling party based on the calling party's telephone

number", "The notification message from the message server 180 may be an electronic mail

(email) message transmitted to the called party's personal computer over a computer network",

"a LAN, a WAN . . . to which the computer 410 has access", "called party may log onto the

message server 180 via network 400 to retrieve the message").

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention

to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and

consequently providing alarming arrival or the incoming message to a **to a personal computer**

on which a messenger service program being logged by a subscriber of a called mobile

communication terminal is practicing, by the messenger service system for the system of

Nguyen, motivation being for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve

notifications and messages while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience

to the user.

Referring to claim 19, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the method of

claim 18, and further disclose transmitting base alarm information comprises receiving an

incoming message from a calling mobile communication terminal; checking whether or not the

called subscriber an incoming message alarming service subscriber; if the called subscriber is an

incoming message alarming service subscriber, checking whether or not the incoming message

alarming service has been activated; and if the incoming message alarming service has been

activated, transmitting the base alarm information (Nguyen, paragraphs 7-10, and 21-24).

Referring to claim 21, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow discloses the method

of claim 19, and further disclose transmitting base alarm information further comprises if the

incoming message alarming service has not been activated, temporarily storing the base alarm

information until the incoming message alarming service is activated; and when the incoming

message alarming service is activated, transmitting the base alarm information (Nguyen,

paragraphs 7-10, and 21-23).

Referring to claim 22, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow discloses the method

of claim 20, and further disclose alarming arrival of the incoming message a called subscriber

further comprises if the incoming message alarming service has not been activated, temporarily

storing the incoming message alarming information until the incoming message alarming service

is activated; and when the incoming message alarming service is activated, transmitting the

incoming message alarming information to the personal computer (Nguyen, paragraphs 7-10,

and 21-23).

Referring to claim 20, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow discloses the method

of claim 18, and further disclose the alarming arrival of the incoming message to a called

subscriber comprises checking whether or not the called subscriber has logged in the messenger

service program; if the called subscriber has logged in the messenger service program, checking

whether or not the called subscriber wants to use an incoming message alarming service; if the

called subscriber wants to use the incoming message alarming service transmitting the incoming

message (Nguyen, figure 1-2, and paragraphs 7-10, 16-19, and 21-23).

Nguyen does not specifically disclose transmitting the incoming message alarming

information to the personal computer, which the called subscriber has logged in; and creating an

incoming message alarming window indicating the incoming message's arrival.

Troen-Krasnow teaches transmitting the incoming message alarming information to the

personal computer, which the called subscriber has logged in; and creating an incoming message

alarming window indicating the incoming message's arrival (abstract, col. 1, line 60 through col.

2, line 2, and col. 5, lines 1-60, col. 6, lines 1-50, "server 180 then identifies the calling party

based on the calling party's telephone number", "The notification message from the message

server 180 may be an electronic mail (email) message transmitted to the called party's personal

computer over a computer network", "a LAN, a WAN . . . to which the computer 410 has

access", "called party may log onto the message server 180 via network 400 to retrieve the

message").

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art at the time of invention

to modify the system of Nguyen by incorporating the teachings of Troen-Krasnow, and

consequently providing transmitting the incoming message alarming information to the personal

computer, which the called subscriber has logged in; and creating an incoming message alarming

window indicating the incoming message's arrival for the system of Nguyen, motivation being

for the purpose of allowing the called party to receive and retrieve notifications and messages

while logged on to a personal computer, and providing convenience to the user.

Referring to claim 24, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the system of

claim 11 and further disclose the messenger information database is located in the messenger

server (Nguyen, figures 1-4, col. 7-10, 16-19 and 21-24).

5.   Claims 5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen

(U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0111167 A1), in view of Troen-Krasnow et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,493,431

B1), and further in view of Best (U.S. Pub. No. 2005/0097142 A1).

Referring to claim 5, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow disclose the incoming

message alarming system of claim 4.

The combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow does not disclose the flag information is

updated by the use information.

Best disclose teaches a method and apparatus for increasing efficiency of data storage,

where a flag is updated to show user data has been inlined (paragraph 44).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to incorporate the teachings of Best into that of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow because it

allow automatic updating of flags prompted by the user.

Referring to claim 7, the combination of Nguyen/Troen-Krasnow/Best disclose the

incoming message alarming system of claim 5, and further disclose the messenger server

temporarily stores the incoming message alarming information, with reference to the flag

information, when the incoming message alarming service has not been activated (Nguyen,

figures 1-2, and paragraphs 21-23).

Response to Arguments

6.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 22, and 30-31 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action.   Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.**   See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Fred A. Casca whose telephone number is (571) 272-7918. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9 to 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid, can be reached at (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LESTER G. KINCAID
SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER